

The Daily New Mexican

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TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

GOING TO PRAYERS is costly business in Turkey. It takes 30,000 soldiers to guard the sultan on his way to the place of prayer. He should have sense enough to pray at home and save all this turmoil.

The Rhode Island Democrats do not mention the Chicago platform in the state platform, just adopted for the election next month. They seem to be afraid of the planks in the Chicago platform as being very weak and rotten.

The Republicans of this city can and will be successful in the coming city election if they will nominate a clean, good, respectable city ticket. Here is a hint that had best be taken by those who are at the helm on the Republican side in city politics.

It is reported that when the formal resolutions of the convention of Arizona editors, calling on the administration to stand firm and go to war with Spain, reached the White House, President McKinley felt greatly relieved and immediately telephoned Secretaries Alger and Long to be ready with their dogs of war, and he was ready to begin the fray at any time.

The Republican congressional campaign committee is getting ready to start active campaign work for Republican success in the coming congressional elections. It is to be hoped, the committee will not overlook New Mexico in its calculations. This matter should be stirred up in the territory as early as possible and the Republican congressional campaign committee can do it.

The yellow journals are now enjoying themselves publishing canards, that President McKinley is falling mentally and giving away under the strain of the Spanish-Cuban entanglements. They are talking rot. President McKinley is one of the most evenly balanced men in this country and the people know this. But yellow journalism must have sensations; it cares not where they come from and how little there is to sustain them.

Despite the fact that there are now three Republicans on the board of regents of the Agricultural college at Las Cruces, the college still maintains its identity. From the yawns of certain Democratic-pop papers, a few weeks ago, one would have concluded that if such a thing were to happen, that the college would at once collapse, the faculty would throw up its nice, soft jobs at good salaries and the entire territory would go to the demitition bow wows. It is therefore a great relief to find that these direful consequences are still in the dim future.

What Will the Week Bring?

The present week promises to be a momentous one in the history of the United States, and possibly in the world's history. Not only is the long expected report of the court of inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster expected, which may result in a declaration of war, but other matters have transpired in the past three days which may bring about hostilities between this government and Spain.

Spain, with a view to secure her possession of Cuba and prevent any interference by this country, on Friday last made the proposition that the United States join in an attempt to induce the insurgents to accept autonomy on the basis of the control exercised over Canada by England. This proposition was flatly refused consideration by the officials at Washington.

Unofficially Spain has announced that under no circumstances will she pay an indemnity for the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. On the other hand the United States has said that if the culpability of that country is proved by the court of inquiry that full reparation shall be made.

Spain says she will never surrender her sovereignty over the island of Cuba unless compelled to do so by an armed force superior to any that the Spanish can put in the field; the United States is preparing to make a demand that will amount to evacuation of the island by that country, with independence to follow as surely as the sun rises in the morning.

The two countries stand on directly opposing grounds and one or the other must recede from the positions taken or war will result. Conscious that the demands of humanity and civilization require the cessation of war on the island, feeling that they are in the right and knowing that the cause of freedom will be advanced by an interference in the affairs of an unhappy land, the American people will not permit the administration to make any concession.

The question is, will Spain, in the face of the results of a struggle so unequal, insist upon the position taken on all the questions involved in the dispute? The pride of the Spaniards is well known, and there is little likelihood of any concessions being made by the Madrid government, and unless that country yields war must come. This is the opinion expressed by men who are considered authority on international questions, and certainly the condition of affairs bears out the opinion.

The gravity of the situation indicates that before next Saturday the crisis will have been reached. Perhaps diplomacy can avert a conflict that seems inevitable. It is to be hoped that it can, but it appears impossible at this time. The United States faces the crisis without fear and with a consciousness of being master of the situation. The past three weeks have sufficed to place the country in a condition to meet almost any emergency of a warlike nature, and if war must come it will be entered into with a grim determination to win and free a people who have suffered everything in the name of freedom and home.

Carry the War into Africa.

While Spanish papers are blustering about the dire things which will befall the sea board cities of the United States when their king "cries havoc and lets slip the dogs of war," and while weak kneed mungwumps like Larry Godkin and others are whining over the dangers which threaten New York, which by the way has more guns mounted for her defense than the entire Spanish fleet can show, it will not be inopportune to take a glance at Spain's weak points which lie open inviting attack. One of the most fertile islands in the West Indies is Porto Rico, whose exports are twice as valuable as those of Jamaica. The ancient fortifications of its principal city, San Juan, were built some 300 years ago and have never been rebuilt to meet the exigencies of modern warfare, hence could make no resistance to any serious attack. The Canaries, so well known to all readers of the Life of Columbus, as the last resting place of his flotilla before its daring venture out into the vast mysterious ocean, are still in the possession of Spain and would fall an easy prey to any one of the great battleships. Then come the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, although but a short distance from Spain, are but poorly defended according to modern ideas. Away off in the South Pacific lie the Philippine islands, in which the smoldering embers of rebellion have been rekindled by the knowledge that in the neighboring port of Hong Kong, an American squadron is impatiently waiting the word to swoop down and annihilate Spanish authority. So much for Spanish colonies every one of which would be captured immediately after a declaration of war was made. But on the coast of Spain itself, half a dozen important cities would be compelled to surrender at discretion, being in their present defenseless condition unable to make the slightest show of resistance. This would be carrying the war into Africa with a vengeance and would be simply repeating the story of Selpio and Hannibal.

Even now active measures are being adopted by a vigilant administration to carry out this policy to the fullest extent. A hundred and twenty years ago Paul Jones in a rotten old Indian carried terror and destruction up and down the British channel. In the early part of the present century gallant tars from America inflicted condign punishment on the Algerine pirates, and 85 years ago whole fleets of British merchantmen were destroyed or captured in and near the narrow seas between Ireland and England, so the American war eagle is no stranger to the distant coasts of Europe and the bird of Jove and Washington can reach them inside of two weeks, instead of two months as in the times spoken of. As the New Mexican has repeatedly said war is not desired. Peace being the special mission of America, but if it comes it will be backed up by every man and every dollar in the Union. The \$50,000,000 voted by the senate inside of 15 minutes, is a mere bagatelle to what would be forthcoming the first day the long roll is beaten to rally the young chivalry of America to arms. Then once again the old song.

The union of lakes, the union of lands, The union of states none can sever, The union of hearts, the union of hands, And the flag of our Union ever.

The flag of our Union for ever would round throughout the republic from Passamaquoddy Head to the Rio Grande and from Montauk Point to the Aleutian Islands.

Fits Santa Fe to a Dot.

The nominating conventions for city officers for this city are soon to be held. Republicans can and will carry the city if honest, capable and progressive men are nominated.—Raton Range.

The Capital at Santa Fe.

Delegate Ferguson's bill declaring Santa Fe the permanent capital of the territory, passed the senate Monday. It's all right, this paper has often declared that the old Ancient city should remain as the seat of territorial government as it has for ages.—Springer Stockman.

All Quiet on the Rio Grande So Far.

There was quite a change around among territorial officers last week. The governor removed Thomas J. Bull from his position as regent of the Agricultural college, because he had not settled up his accounts as treasurer properly, and appointed Jacinto Armijo, of Las Cruces, in his place. District Attorney Young, of Dona Ana county, resigned and John D. Bryan was appointed in his place. Mr. Bryan was appointed a Democrat. He was appointed register of the land office at Las Cruces by Cleveland, but was forced to resign, and since then has not felt kindly toward the Democratic party. Vincent B. May resigned his membership of the board of immigration and Harry L. Miles was appointed in his place. All is now quiet on the lower Rio Grande.—Lordsburg Liberator.

Still, a Republican Will Try and Beat Him.

The Enterprise says that W. B. Walton is likely to become a candidate for the nomination as probate clerk. Mr. Walton made a most excellent record while holding the position as clerk of the District court, and if he goes after this office he will make a hard candidate to beat, both at the convention and at the polls. Still there are men who will try and beat him at each place.—Lordsburg Liberator.

A Democratic Voice on the Solicitor General's Question.

The legal embargo that is to follow the action of Governor Otero in appointing E. L. Bartlett solicitor general of the territory may bring forth some good fruit after it. It may serve to call the attention of the people to the fact that, for the last two or three sessions of the legislature, members of the council have been using their positions as stepping stones to fat appointive offices. It might be a good idea for the political parties in the territory, in their councilmanic conventions, to state, by resolution, that their nominees would not be applicants for appointive offices at the session of the legislature to which they are to be sent. We have no criticisms of a personal nature to make against Judge Fall, or any of the other members of the council, holding appointive places in the territory; but we deprecate the custom of members of the council being applicants for positions which the council is required, by law, to confirm or reject.—Roswell Record.

Beyond State Lines.

The military lawyers are again discussing the question of the right of the federal government to order a state's militia beyond the state lines. The topic comes up at every war or rumor of war, and learned disquisitions are written on the subject. The matter has been so definitely settled by practice and particularly in the late civil war, that it seems useless to discuss it, a bare statement of what has been established being alone necessary.

When a regiment of state militia is sworn into the service of the United States it passes under the control of the United States and can be ordered anywhere. Until it is sworn into the federal service the United States has no control over it at all, and it can only be used within the state, being subject to the commands of the governor of the state. It will be remembered that when President Lincoln issued his call for troops and several militia regiments responded—notably the Sixth, Eighth Massachusetts and the Seventh and Sixty-ninth New York—they were sworn into the service of the United States and at once ordered to Washington. During the civil war there was an occasional volunteer regiment that demurred to going beyond state lines, and General Grant's first regiment—the Twenty-first—was one of them, but their protests were overruled.

The whole thing turns on whether a regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States. If it has it is subject to the orders of the federal government. If it has not been mustered it cannot be ordered by the federal government, and certainly has no right to move or act beyond the lines of its state. The taking of the mustering oath transforms a regiment from state militia to United States volunteers.—Denver News.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians can not cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, and when it breaks out more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: "I was for a long time a sufferer from blood poisoning, and I tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) will cure any case of blood poisoning. Books on the disease and its treatment, mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—U. S. Indian school, Phoenix Indian Industrial school, February 24, 1898. Proposals, indorsed "proposals for erection of school buildings," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, A. T., will be received at this school until 1 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, March 24, 1898, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion at this school of the following buildings, viz: One brick dining hall and water and sewer system; one brick school house and water closet; one brick bath house; one brick laundry building; one brick workshop; all in strict accordance with plans and specifications which may be examined at the Indian office, Washington, D. C., the offices of the "New Mexican," of Santa Fe, N. M.; the "Evening Express," of Los Angeles, Cal.; the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Omaha, Neb.; at the U. S. Indian Warhouse, 1202 State street, Chicago, Ill.; and at this school. For additional information apply to S. M. McCOWAN, Superintendent, Phoenix, A. T.

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NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Bartow S. Weeks Will Try to Organize Such an Association.

Hockey is a sport which is apparently growing in popularity with the public. Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic club has watched its progress with much interest, and he thinks that the time is ripe for the organization of a national league. The game is decidedly popular in Canada, where it has reached a stage of perfection that Americans are trying hard to attain, as was evidenced by the close score recently between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the New York Hockey club. Mr. Weeks has been to visit Baltimore and Philadelphia for the purpose of securing the cooperation of the various clubs in those cities toward the organization of a league. He thinks there will be no trouble in getting hearty support from those sources, and afterward other cities may be induced to join or will do so voluntarily.

When it was suggested to Mr. Weeks that instead of good posts a cage should be provided in which the rubber would be sent in order that a cage might be scored, he replied that he had been considering the matter of late. The conclusion he had reached was that a cage would improve the game, but not, however, such a cage as is used in the two New England roller polo leagues, which, he thought, would take up too much space.

Following out this plan a cage made of netting instead of wire, with three posts and a crossbar in front and triangular in shape, will be tried, and if it proves satisfactory will then be used by all the clubs. By making it triangular in shape Mr. Weeks thinks that it will allow all the fine playing necessary to find the goal and besides prevent any fluke goals being made by reason of the rubber being knocked the wrong way between the posts, only to be sent back from the front for a goal. With a cage the rubber would have to be taken out either to the side or in front of it in order that a point might be scored.—New York Herald.

"AT LAST!" SAID GEN. LEE.

A Sailor's Account of the Maine's Entrance to Havana Harbor.

Harry Andrews, carriage painter of Reading, Pa., recently received a letter from his brother, Frank Andrews, aged 26, who was a seaman on board the Maine for the past three years. Mr. Andrews' letter, dated at Havana, gives a description of the way the United States warship entered Havana fully prepared for action should she have been fired on.

"When the Maine received orders to go to Havana," Andrews writes, "we saw that all our guns were in good order. Cylinders were filled, shot and shell broken out and the decks almost cleared for action. Everything was ready for business, and we turned in for a couple of hours' sleep. We waited Cuba at daylight, and all hands were soon on deck. We had heard the Spaniards would fire on us, so we were prepared to return it with interest.

"Our orders were to enter Havana, and it had to be done, so there was no half hearted anything on this outfit. As we steamed in under the guns of Morro castle we calculated how long it would take us to silence it. Our turret guns' crews were standing at their guns under the turrets, out of sight of course, while the rest of the crew was lounging around the deck, but at the first shot from the Spanish they would have soon found their places, and we could have shown them one of the nearest Yankee tricks that was ever played.

"However, nothing happened, and we steamed in and moved to a buoy. We kept the ship ready for action until United States Consul General Lee came on board. He looked proud and, plunking his foot down on the deck, exclaimed: 'At last!'

"We still kept our ammunition ready and stood night watches ready for business at a moment's notice," Andrews says there were a number of Pennsylvania boys on the Maine.—New York Sun.

Fishing With Shovels.

The greatest sport we have heard of in Parsons, S. D., recently is the catch of fish that Hubert Bares, Anton Fergen and some others recently made. They went to the Jim river, near Victor, Christ's place, and in a slough which was formed last spring for the overflow of the Jim river they cut a hole in the ice and with scoop shovels they took out over 250 pounds of fine fish. They said that they had found fish frozen fast to the ice which, when held in their hands, revived and assumed their natural condition. It is said there are thousands of fish in the ponds and sloughs that were formed last spring by the overflowed river. Most of these will perish in a short time after the ice commences to freeze for want of water and air. There are no doubt many fine pickers in some of the creek ponds.—Parsons (S. D.) Advance.

Electric Hook.

An electric hook has been invented which shoots a fish to death the moment the bait is touched. The idea of pulling out of the water an inert object in the form of an electrocuted bass would have made the gentle Izak use language that could be represented only by asterisks.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Safe Rule For Diplomats.

"Never put your prejudices on paper." There could be no safer rule than that for any diplomat.—New York World.

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Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

F. S. DAVIS, W. M., Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES H. BRADY, R. P., Secretary.

ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T., Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

MAX, PROST, E. C., Recorder.

ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 1202 State street, N. G.

H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F., Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome.

THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome.

THESSA NEWELL, Noble Grand.

HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

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NATE GOLDROCK, N. G.

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